of persons in a series of exchanges. There is neither bank nor money-changer in the town, and the funds of a merchant are in interesting safekeeping, either locked up in a chest or buried in the floor in his house, the latter practice being quite common. For everyday purposes the merchant keeps only a little cash on hand, usually a dinar or two in change in a tin cigarette-box or a drawer. A number of the older men are illiterate, and the difficulties of keeping accounts give them great trouble. Several years ago the teachers offered the townspeople some courses along these lines at night, and were very surprised at their popularity. The greybeards learning their arithmetic is still considered a grand joke. Usually the illiterate merchants seek the help of some friend to prepare their lists and to work out more complicated sums, and many place high expectation in the help of their sons at school.

443 [476] [453] [454] 451 ● [212] [874] [522]

Before describing in greater detail the roles of the merchants and craftsmen of the town, it is convenient here to provide a list of persons according to their occupations. It will readily be seen that a number of these are not engaged in commerce or craft, and still others employed only in the service of those residing in the town. It is appropriate, however, to present a complete grouping, inasmuch as these are the occupations of the townspeople, save only those who are wealthy enough to neglect work, the mullas or religious leaders, those

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gricultural concerns and their concomitant social im- 241
lications in the life of the townspeople.

Of those who furnish the community with food and 265
rink, the tea-shop owner or chayehi might be considered 347
irst. There are ten chaykhanas in the town. That
ocated beside the serai has already been noticed, and the
ther nine are all within the bazar area. The buildings
ary considerably, for example, three occupy second
toreys overlooking the street, but the furnishings are
ingularly uniform. One such building, the "sinner's"
haykhana spoken of above, was of a single storey, rec-
angular, and built of mud-brick, with a yard on the
treet and a little porch overlooking the gorge behind.
he yard, in use during fair weather, had a number of [352]
igh, unfinished wooden benches and chairs arranged about
t, and the same type of furniture was to be found within
he building. In a corner of the room near the door was [415]
huge brass urn, not unlike those used in our restaurants
or coffee, a pottery water-jug, and a collection of
tensils. The owner usually occupied a bench beside the
oor and had a brass tray on the table before him in which
made change. He had a collection of celluloid counters [451]
or keeping a tally on tea sent out to the merchants. A
aiter in skull-cap and slippers served the customers
nd brought the money to the owner.

The etiquette of entering a chaykhana varies some- 265
hat according to the personalities of its customers. In 576